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No. 9

## U. S. PLANS GOOD ROADS IN STATE

Will Write Gov. McCreary  
Soon.

Law Provides Also For Aid By  
Local People If They  
Desire.

Washington, Sept. 9.—The Federal Government will soon undertake, with the co-operation of local authorities, a unique experiment in road building in Kentucky. This experimental work is made possible by a provision in the Postoffice Appropriation Bill which passed Congress at the close of the recent session setting aside \$500,000 to be expended by the Secretary of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Postmaster General, "in improving the condition of roads to be selected by them over which rural delivery is, or may hereafter be, established."

Acting with the approval of Secretary Wilson and Postmaster General Hitchcock Logan W. Page, director of the Office of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture, already has begun to map out a plan for distributing the appropriation, which will embody the policy that eventually will control all disbursements.

In the first place the Office of Public Roads will allocate \$500 to each State in the union, reserving about \$200 for future maintenance in each State. It is believed that \$500 will enable each State to put in first-class condition perhaps two good roads, or to improve one rural delivery road properly. The routes to be experimented with will be selected by the local authorities.

A letter will be sent to Gov. McCreary informing him that a certain sum, probably \$500 immediately available for the improvement of post roads in Kentucky, under this new legislation, and it is expected that the Governor, after consultation with the highway authorities, will select the routes to be treated and notify the director of the Office of Public Roads in Washington what has been done.

This plan has been devised because it is believed that it will avoid involving the Government in the politics of making selections and will relieve Senators and Representatives from much pulling and hauling.

The utilization of this governmental benefaction is not without conditions, however. To avail themselves of the Government money, the States must appropriate twice the sum allowed by the Government.

In other words, should the general policy of Federal co-operation in road building be carried out, every State would be able to increase its own appropriation 50 per cent. through Federal aid.

The law provides that the local money may be provided either by a State or by "the local subdivision thereof." This means that the money may be raised by counties and that the Government may deal with county authorities.

The Secretary of Agriculture and the Postmaster General are directed by the act to report to Congress within one year "the number of miles of road improved, the cost of same and such other information as they may have acquired, together with such other information as shall seem wise, for providing a general plan of national aid for the improvement of post roads in co-operation with the State and county, and go on to say, as near as possible, such co-operation among the various States as will insure uniformity and equitable inter-State and highway regulation and for providing necessary funds for carrying out such plans of national aid [it shall be deemed feasible] to provide the same or any part thereof otherwise than by appropriation from the treasury for that purpose."

Director Page is opposed to the Federal Government entering upon plans to build great trunk systems of highways.

"It is much bigger, I believe," he said, "than the States should treat their roadbuilding as a local problem. The first consideration is the development of agriculture and commerce, the second, the carrying of the mails, and the third, which need now hardly be considered, the national defense."

If the States are encouraged to develop their roads according to their own needs an interstate system of high-

ways will naturally develop and, for the time being the matter of trunk lines can be permitted to take care of itself.

It is important, of course, to cater to the automobile, but that is not the item of first importance. We must show the farmer and the merchant that we can increase the value of their property and their business by means of good roads and this we must do where the farmer lives. Starting in this way, a general system will develop, but it is important that we should begin at the right end.

We must be conservative and careful and the public must not expect too much for the Government could easily be bankrupt by building roads. It would cost \$22,000,000 to duplicate the existing road mileage in the United States and \$1,500,000,000 to maintain these roads.

It would cost \$175,000,000 a year more to maintain the existing road with warring carts. So you can see that, although the Federal Government might be extremely generous, in time the States and counties must do their share or the Government would have no money left to spend for anything else but roads.

### Goods Arriving.

The fall and winter goods that have recently been brought by the merchants who have been so marking are arriving daily and are being put in place so they may be ready for sale when the weather gets a little cooler. The merchants have brought very largely with the exception of a heavy trade.

## SOUTHERN METHODIST TO HOLD CONFERENCE

About 200 Ministers to Attend  
And Bishops McCoy Will  
Probably Preside.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Sept. 10.—Methodists all over the western half of Kentucky, including Louisville, are beginning to look forward to the annual meeting of the Louisville conference that will be held this year at Morgantown, Sept. 25-30. Always the chief feature of these annual meetings is the assignment of preachers for the ensuing year.

Changes of preachers can be made at any time, and frequently are for various reasons, but one of the fixed laws of the church is that no preacher shall remain in charge of a congregation longer than four years in succession. This will cause the changing of twenty odd pastors this time, but nearly all of these are among the smaller churches. There are no presiding elders elected for change and the uncertainty that always prevails on this subject is not so great this time as usual. It is reported that a change will be made in one of the strongest Louisville churches, on account of the falling health of the present pastor requiring him to give up the work.

It is not yet absolutely certain what lineup will provide over the conference this time. It had been announced that Bishop Collins Denny would preside, but recently Bishop E. E. Hoss has been in such poor health that his physicians have advised him not to hold any conference and this will necessitate a change in the assignment of the other bishops and it now seems probable that Bishop James H. McCoy will be sent to Morgantown.

For three or four days prior to the formal meeting of the conference the officers and committees will be in Morgantown perfecting details so that everything will be in readiness for prompt consideration and dispatch of the business.

There will be about two hundred preachers in attendance and nearly as many delegates and visitors. All those with proper credentials will be given free entertainment in the homes of the hostess citizens of Morgantown and already the list of assignments to homes has been sent out. The Morgantown people are making extensive preparations for the enjoyment of the conference.

### For Sale.

A new upright, high grade piano for sale or will exchange for land. Terms of sale to suit purchaser.

Also a one horse Grange's D. S. Wagon, for sale cheap. Good as new.

A. B. WEDDING,  
Dundee, Ky.

## FISHER LEANING TOWARD COLONEL

Secretary of Interior Said  
to be Progressive.

Has Gone to Hawaii and Will  
Not Return in Time to  
Make Speeches.

Washington, Sept. 6.—Disaffection in President Taft's Cabinet over the third party movement and Roosevelt is the latest startling development in politics. A story is in circulation that Secretary of the Interior Walter Fisher has been "laid on the horns of the Bull Moose." The word that Secretary Fisher had Roosevelt leanings broke out first in a high official society and came to the ears of a prominent Administration official. Mr. Fisher had not committed any grave act of hostility to the Administration and couldn't very well be punished for his leanings toward the Progressive party.

Besides, if a row should be kicked up about it and Mr. Fisher hauled over the coals and threatened resignation, that would be a worse kangle of fish than over.

At the same time it is noticeable that Mr. Fisher has had most urgent business in Hawaii. It is said he wanted to get there so bad that when he got to San Francisco he broke over the law that forbids carrying of Americans between the mainland and Hawaii on American vessels and had to pay a fine for doing it.

He will be gone for some weeks, will not get back until next month and when he does the fight will be so near over that it will be too late to do much in the way of getting Progressives converted and inducing them to walk up to the mourners' bench and pledge themselves to keep the old guard faith.

Mr. Fisher before his appointment to the cabinet, had a wide reputation for progressivism in Chicago and his home State of Illinois. He was put into the Interior Department to succeed H. I. Fisher because the latter's tenure had left a bad taste in the mouths of the Progressives. Since then he has not laid aside his progressivism.

He has advocated progressive policies as regards Alaska, and has been progressive on questions affecting the public domain generally. About four months ago he made a speech in favor of the initiative and referendum. That speech was good reading for the Progressives, but it fell like a wet blanket over the administration crowd in Washington.

Since then it may be mere coincidence—Mr. Fisher has been kept out of the speech-making business.

Mr. Fisher is not the only one of the cabinet who incline strongly to the Roosevelt side. Postmaster General Hitchcock is looked on as not likely to go Roosevelt. He is devoting himself religiously to the business of the Postoffice Department and is giving it a good administration, while apparently jailing politics severely alone.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer, it is said, has strong Roosevelt leanings. In fact, aside from Attorney General, Wickorham, Secretary of War Simmons and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, the President is getting practically no political help from his cabinet.

### Bird Skaggs Sentenced.

Leitchfield, Ky., Sept. 6.—Bird Skaggs was convicted in the Grayson circuit court of breaking into a store at Leitchfield, this county, a few months ago, and will go to the penitentiary under a life sentence. Skaggs has already served three terms in the penitentiary. He is now forty-eight years old, and has spent half his life in confinement in the state prison. He was ranked two years ago by Gov. Cox while serving a life sentence.

### To Be Smaller.

Word has gone out that the ladies backs are to be smaller this fall and winter than they have been for several years. For this we are thankful, hoping that the cost thereof should be reduced and furthermore that we won't have to sit behind so much millinery when we go to church or any other public place.

## BEST SELLER IN THE WORLD

Over Three Million Bibles  
Sold.

Printed in Many Languages And  
Distributed in Foreign  
Land.

When the American Bible Society in New York City sent out word the other day that it was shipping "seven tons of Bibles" it told but a half truth. In reality it was shipping nearer twelve tons in this particular consignment, and this is not considered an extraordinary achievement. There is in the window of the Bible house a facsimile of a boat that carried twenty tons of Bibles up the Yangtze river, 250 miles from the China sea.

The society long ago passed the million Bibles a year record, and the shipping dock of the building at Fourth Avenue and Eighth Street will before long lose its title of "The Door of a Million Bibles," for the output of the society for the year ending April 1, 1912 amounted to 3,231,732 volumes.

At of these Bibles were sent out of this one door. The society prints in various lands, as well as in various languages. Many of the Bibles translated in Asia are printed and bound in the country where they are to be distributed; the Philippine Bibles are printed in Japan; but the Bibles going to Africa, Europe and India are printed and bound there. To be exact, 1,339,533 volumes were printed here and distributed during the last year through its door. For its approaching centenary in 1915 the society confidently expects to have reached the output of 100,000,000 Bibles.

The recording secretary of the society Henry Otis Dwight, was a busy man when asked about those seven tons of Bibles. There was news from Cuba and Coney Island to be attended to by him from Gibraltar and Georgia; from India and Illinois. New translations and revisions were being made—in Spanish, Portuguese and Spanish, Kurdish, Tamil and Zulu; for the Paravian, the Abyssinian and the Turk. New methods of distribution were being tried; new projects proposed for quicker and more effective promulgation of the Scriptures; new packages were ready for the taking and old ones were to be redistributed. All these matters called for more or less attention at headquarters.

Bibles were being stamped on the backs of mules and camels, trundled over mountains and carried across seas; there were Bibles for black people and brown, yellow and white; there were portions of the Bible that sold for 2 cents and volumes that brought \$25; there were some to be given away and some to be sold; there were Bibles for palaces and prisons; Bibles for the poor and for the blind; for the soldier and sailor; for the pastor in the pulpit and for the child in the school.

There are more Bibles for every one, more ways of getting them, of printing them and of shipping them to their destination than ever before. The three great Bible societies of the world—the British and Foreign, the American and the Scottish—are printing, binding and distributing twenty Bibles every minute of the day, every day in the year, and all the world is crying, "More, more!" The Bible is the best seller the world has ever known.—New York Sun.

### RED HILL.

Sept. 7.—People in this vicinity are busy cutting tobacco this fine weather. Mrs. Maile Smith of Horton, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Potts of this place Friday.

Miss Lizzie Burton and Mr. Robert Schlotter, of this place attended the ice cream supper at Sulphur Springs last Saturday night.

Misses Murjel and Iva Harris, of this place attended Sunday School at McDowell last Sunday afternoon.

Mr. W. M. Potts and daughter Magie, attended the Home Coming of Mt. Vernon church last Saturday.

Mrs. Iva Rosenth and three children, James, Lorena and Oscar Walker, visited Mrs. Will Acton last Sunday.

Miss Lizzie Burton visited Mrs. Bob Acton, of Sulphur Springs last Saturday night.

The Ice Cream Supper given at out

School house last Saturday night, Aug. 30, was highly enjoyed and a large crowd was present.

Master Roy Burton the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Doc Burton is very sick. Mr. Hume Payton, Oregon, was in our midst last Thursday.

Mr. Chas. Snel of Bowling Green is visiting friends and relatives of this place.

### To Greet Progressives.

Pikeville, Ky., Sept. 7.—Pikeville will entertain thousands of visitors next Monday when James H. Garfield of Chicago, and Gen. John H. McDowell, of Tennessee, will speak in the interests of the Progressive party.

Eastern Kentucky is coming with Progressivism, and nowhere is it stronger than in Pike County where former leaders of the Republican party are among the leaders of the new party.

It was in Pikeville, in a house yet standing, that the martyred President Garfield was sworn in as a Brigadier General in the Civil War, and Pikeville citizens will give his son a rousing reception. Gen. McDowell is a former Democrat and made an address at the Progressive convention in Chicago.

### Notice.

The Hartford Magisterial District A. S. of E. will meet at Chapman School house Saturday, Sept. 21st, at 10 o'clock a. m. This is an important matter. See to it that your local is represented.

G. P. JONES, Chm'n.  
BYRON BEAN Sec.

## KILLS HIS FATHER TO SAVE MOTHER

Youth Fatally Wounds Parent  
When He Discovers Him  
About to Shoot Mate.

Paintsville, Ky., Sept. 7.—Nap Picklesheimer, a prominent farmer was shot and killed by his son Orie Picklesheimer at his home in Voys early this morning. It is said they had trouble for some time over family matters.

Mrs. Picklesheimer, the boy's mother went to the barn to help milk and her husband followed her. A quarrel arose between them and Orie who was upstairs in his room heard his mother scream and cry "don't shoot."

The boy immediately grabbed a shotgun and when he arrived on the scene found his father with a revolver in the act of shooting her. It is said Orie shot, hitting his father in the face. Part of the charge struck his mother, who was slightly injured.

The injured man died in about an hour after the shooting occurred.

Neighbors telephoned the news to Paintsville and immediately Sheriff Henry Ward, and Jailer Vanhook went after young Picklesheimer, returning about noon and lodging him in the Paintsville jail. It is the opinion of many persons, he will be cleared.

## Wilson Tries to Mislead the Farmers.

Prof. Wilson says: "The American farmer has never been protected," and "has never needed to be protected," and his grains have sold at prices established in foreign markets." The Professor should be careful not to say that in any farming community in the West the delegations of farmers who went to Washington to protest against the Canadian so-called "reciprocity" agreement demonstrated beyond dispute that the prices they received for their hard-earned wheat and other products were often above the Liverpool prices and always above those on the Canadian side of the line. But Prof. Wilson says that is not true. No well-informed farmer would accept what he says on this point.

### Rural Carriers Get Raise.

Under authority conferred by the post-office appropriation bill, Postmaster General Hitchcock has increased the salary of rural route carriers from \$1.00 to \$1.10 a year, on standard routes thus affecting 30,000 men. The order will become effective September 30.

This will mean an annual advancement of \$100,000. It is the second advance in the salaries of rural route carriers in the last four years.

The increase provides rural carriers adequate compensation for additional burdens imposed by the parcel post system effective January 1.

## COW BOY HERBALIST

Charley White-Moon Meets  
Tragic Death.

Spoke Once After His Fall Which  
Followed Stroke of Apoplexy.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 7.—Charles W. Buncie, better known as Charley White-Moon, the cowboy herbalist, fell on the stairs at his medicine house, adjoining his residence, 331 West Broadway, at 9:30 o'clock today, and died about five minutes later. It is thought that he was dazed by the heat and that in attempting to climb the stairs at a gallop, as was his custom, he experienced a rush of blood to the head, which caused him to lose consciousness and topple backward. Dr. Fort, who was called in, said death resulted from apoplexy.

The news of the accident spread quickly over the neighborhood, and within a half hour hundreds of people had gathered at the residence to express their sorrow at his tragic end.

At during the day visitors piled at the house to express their sorrow over the death of White-Moon. Two people were kept stationed at the doors in front of the house, while Secretary Cottner remained the entire day in the office answering questions and receiving visitors. Mrs. Buncie was prostrated and Dr. Fort, who attended her, refused to allow her to see the stream of people who called at the house. Words of consolation were received from people in all walks of life.

Frank Cottner, Mr. Buncie's secretary, said his employer passed through his office, and greeted him with a cheerful good morning, and proceeded to ascend the stairs. As he reached the top of the stairs he apparently stumbled and fell backward. He rolled to the bottom of the stairs, where he lay motionless.

"Lift me up," he appealed to Mr. Cottner. These were his last words. Mr. Cottner raised him to a sitting posture, and could see that Buncie was trying to speak. He could not make a sound, however, and his body rapidly became rigid. Death ensued within a few minutes.

Mr. Cottner said that Mr. Buncie had not been complaining, but is of the opinion that his disease resulted from the heat. A physician was hurriedly summoned, but Buncie was dead when he arrived.

Charley White-Moon came to Louisville about four years ago, and for a time sold medicine from a wagon on street corners and vacant lots. He always dressed in the attire of a cowboy, and his picturesque appearance caused much comment about the city. His business prospered and a year or so later he bought a lot at 331 West Broadway, where he erected a bungalow and separate house, which he used as his laboratory. He began to advertise his medicine and soon built up a business of tremendous proportions.

### Pastors Given Assignment.

Bourbonville, Ky., Sept. 9.—Assignments of Methodist pastors for next year were announced today by Bishop Thirkield as follows:

LOUISVILLE DISTRICT.  
District Superintendent—O. T. Hogan.  
Arlington—Charles Mitchell.  
Beaver Dam—W. R. Hunt.  
Bowling Green—T. M. Davis.  
Bowling Green—R. W. Huntsman.  
Dear Lake—William Rogan.  
Burlington—S. M. Currier.  
Graham—J. H. Embury.  
Hartsville—E. L. Shepperd.  
Hickory Grove—J. B. Jones.  
Leitchfield—F. L. Crook.  
Lexington—Trinity. Dr. Monroe Taylor.  
Louisville—Epworth, T. M. Anderson.  
Louisville—Wesley, J. W. Campbell.  
Manion Creek—T. R. Olson.  
Morgantown—Thomas Walters.  
Mumfordsville—Lloyd Loggion.  
No Creek—Eli Weston.  
Onton—W. R. Harper.  
Owensboro—D. P. Hallsoway.  
Paducah—J. N. Reid.  
Scottsville—S. H. Hunt.  
Sourthern—John Rich.  
Tampkewille—To be supplied.  
Zion—S. B. Wandip.